SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

resistin (S-17): sc-17575

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY
The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The cysteine-rich, adipose tissue-specific, secretory factor resistin (resistance to insulin) also known as ADSF, is a secreted hormone that potentially links obesity to diabetes. Resistin is rich in serine and cysteine residues and contains a unique cysteine repeat motif. Resistin and the resistin-like molecules share the characteristic cysteine composition and other signature features. Resistin-like a is a secreted protein that has restricted tissue distribution and is most highly expressed in adipose tissue. Another family member, Resistin-like b, is a secreted protein expressed only in the gastrointestinal tract, particularly in the colon, in both mouse and human. Resistin-like b expression is highest in proliferative epithelial cells and is markedly increased in tumors, suggesting a role in intestinal proliferation.

REFERENCES

1. Kim, K.H., et al. 2001. A cysteine-rich adipose tissue-specific secretory factor inhibits adipocyte differentiation. J. Biol. Chem. 276: 11252-11256.
2. Dove, A. 2001. Resistin diabetes. Nat. Biotechnol. 19: 217.
3. Steppan, C.M., et al. 2001. The hormone resistin links obesity to diabetes. Nature 409: 307-312.
4. Steppan, C.M., et al. 2001. A family of tissue-specific resistin-like molecules. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 98: 502-506.
5. Flier, J.S. 2001. Diabetes. The missing link with obesity? Nature 409: 292-293.
6. Vendrell, J., et al. 2004. Resistin, adiponectin, ghrelin, leptin, and proinflammatory cytokines: relationships in obesity. Obes. Res. 12: 962-971.
7. Patel, S.D., et al. 2004. Disulfide-dependent multimeric assembly of resistin family hormones. Science 304: 1154-1158.
8. Steppan, C.M., et al. 2004. The current biology of resistin. J. Intern. Med. 255: 439-447.
9. Banerjee, R.R., et al. 2004. Regulation of fasted blood glucose by resistin. Science 303: 1195-1198.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RETN (human) mapping to 19p13.2.

SOURCE

resistin (S-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of resistin of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-17575 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

resistin (S-17) is recommended for detection of resistin of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

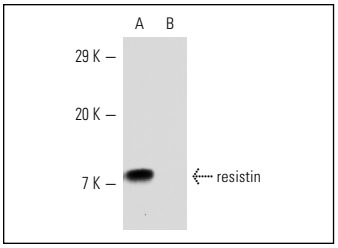
Suitable for use as control antibody for resistin siRNA (h): sc-39722, resistin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39722-SH and resistin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39722-V.

Molecular Weight of resistin: 12.5 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: -1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



resistin (S-17): sc-17575. Western blot analysis of human (**A**) and mouse (**B**) recombinant resistin. Note lack of reactivity with mouse resistin in lane **B**.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Rak-Mardy A, A., et al. 2013. Effects of resistin on porcine ovarian follicle steroidogenesis in prepubertal animals: an *in vitro* study. Reprod. Biol. Endocrinol. 11: 45.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.